

REPUBLICANS DROP OLD STATE COMMITTEEMEN

Newly Elected Body Shows Many Changes From That Chosen Two Years Ago.

TAFT, 83; ROOSEVELT, 7

Manager for President Declares He Will Have Almost Solid Delegation.

The newly elected Republican State committee shows quite a number of changes from that elected in 1910. Many of these changes, however, have been due to a shifting of the Congress districts as a result of the new apportionment based on the census of the United States two years ago.

On receipt of the returns, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., director of the Eastern branch of the National Taft Bureau, New York City, made this statement:

"It can be said from the most conservative angle that the results point to practically a solid Taft delegation from New York."

In Kings county (the Fourth Congress district), Comptroller Prendergast was named as a delegate as a matter of courtesy. He is a supporter of Col. Roosevelt but he does not reflect the political sentiment of his district.

The four delegates from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth districts, controlled by William L. Ward, will probably vote for Col. Roosevelt if he is a candidate at Chicago. In doing so they will simply represent Mr. Ward's personal animosity to President Taft.

Col. Roosevelt will have the vote of ex-Congressman Littauer, who is a delegate for the same reason that Mr. Prendergast is a delegate.

Perry G. Williams, from the Thirty-second district, will probably vote against President Taft. His district was strongly opposed to the reciprocity bill.

Col. Roosevelt may thus possibly have seven votes in the national convention from New York, as against eighty-three for President Taft.

The following committeemen on the old body have been retired: Timothy L. Woodruff, Louis M. Swasey, Alfred E. Vass and Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn; Michael H. Blevins, Charles K. Lexow, Lloyd C. Griscom, Morris Levy of New York; H. S. Johnston of Ellenville; L. J. James Kilby of Nyack; Louis F. Payne of Chatham; John K. Stewart of Amsterdam; McGregor A. Phillips of Lowville; George W. Dunn of Binghamton; J. Sloan Fassett of Elmira and James W. Wadsworth Jr., of Mount Morris. These were regarded last night as important changes from a personal standpoint, for the reason that Mr. Woodruff had been chairman of the State committee for forty years and more, and James W. Wadsworth Jr. for five years was Speaker of the Assembly at Albany.

Twenty-two members of the old committee, however, are retained. This newly elected committee, at the approaching State convention at Rochester on April 9, is to elect a chairman to succeed William Barnes, Jr. While it was thought last night that in all probability Mr. Barnes would be re-elected, there was a contingency connected with it in the shape of the result of the direct primaries in a number of States, as well as the result of a number of Republican State conventions in other States between now and the time the New Yorkers assemble at Rochester.

Should Roosevelt develop material strength in these primaries and conventions in other States, it was the opinion of Republicans hereabout last night, Roosevelt men on the newly elected State committee might take heart and give Mr. Barnes a fight for reelection. It was recalled that Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., former chairman of the committee and Governor of the State for two terms, had returned to the committee as the member for the Twenty-third district, he having beaten Hamilton Fish, Jr., handily.

Mr. Odell has denied that he is a Roosevelt man. He is a Republican of long experience, and he has many friends on the new committee, and he has not denied that it is his intention to take a prominent part in the committee's affairs. Quite a number of the committeemen are bound to Mr. Odell by old ties, and they have spoken up for him within the last few days in rather enthusiastic terms.

Then, William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman for the State, remains on the committee, and so does Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, who was Col. Roosevelt's "right hand man" in the Republican State campaign of 1910. Those two old warhorses, Francis Hendricks and George W. Aldridge, remain as powers in the new committee, and Abraham Gruber is also there, and Gruber has been an enthusiastic lieutenant of ex-Gov. Odell.

Then, too, it was pointed out by Republican authorities, Speaker Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., remains in his place on the committee, and Speaker Merritt's friends had a report last night to the effect that, should the Republican retain control of the Assembly at Albany next winter, he is to be succeeded as Speaker by Assemblyman Harold J. Higgins of the First district of Albany. The basis of this report was that Mr. Barnes in his newspaper at Albany had advocated the abrogation of the Windgate prison project, in which Speaker Merritt has a considerable financial interest, as he openly states. Speaker Merritt, it was learned, has been deeply offended over the attitude of Mr. Barnes's newspaper on this matter.

Notwithstanding all these matters, it was the opinion that, unless further communications arise, Mr. Barnes would be re-elected chairman.

The following is the new State committee:

1. Smith Cox
2. Philip T. Williams
3. Harvey Jacquillard
4. Charles E. Murphy
5. H. K. Kratoch
6. Charles S. Devo
7. Marcus B. Campbell
8. Jacob A. Livingston
9. Reuben T. Haskell
10. George Cronwell
11. Joseph Levenson
12. Thomas Rothman, Sr.
13. Samuel S. Koenig
14. John S. Shea
15. H. W. Brown
16. Anthony P. Ludden
17. Ambrose G. Neal
18. Abraham Gruber
19. John B. Cartwright
20. Moses M. McKee
21. William H. Ten Eyck
22. Leslie Sutherland
23. William L. Ward
24. Philip G. Odell, Jr.
25. William Barnes, Jr.
26. William H. Collins
27. Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.
28. James A. Loyer
29. H. S. Johnston
30. S. L. Smith
31. Francis Hendricks
32. Charles E. Aldridge
33. Seymour Lowman
34. George W. Aldridge
35. Fred S. Farley

WHO

Is your candidate? That's been bothering you a lot, hasn't it? In the meantime, your member that your interest and your duty are to your family, not to President Taft, Teddy, Woodrow, and the rest. You are doing your duty by yourself as well as your loved ones when you buy a Long Beach home. For it's an investment as well as a home. Ask us.

Estates of LONG BEACH, 225 PM Ave. W. H. Reynolds, President.

40 William H. Daniels.
41 Henry C. Steel.
42 John Grimm, Jr.
43 Frank H. Tiller.
Member at Large, Charles W. Anderson.
The Republican Congress delegation for the State, elected yesterday, while awaiting the results of the renomination of President Taft, is not to vote in the national convention as a unit. The last time this was attempted was at the Utica convention in 1880, when Roscoe Conkling and the delegation to the national convention under the unit rule split to vote for ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, only to find that they would not obey the delegation to the national convention split in his own State delegation.

The only known Roosevelt delegate from Kings county elected was Comptroller William A. Prendergast. William Prendergast has attended many national conventions of his party, and was put down as a strong Taft man, and so was Representative William M. Calder. In the delegation from Manhattan borough are Job E. Hedges, one of the most intimate friends of President Taft, and Otto T. Bannard and Samuel S. Koenig, president of the New York Republican county committee, not forgetting Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is to be temporary chairman of the Republican State convention at Rochester; Orden L. Mills, Charles L. Bernheim, Robert Parsons, Lloyd C. Griscom and others who have spoken up for Taft.

William L. Ward, however, is put down as a strong Roosevelt man, and while Louis F. Payne has retired as a member of the State committee he is to be one of the delegates for the Twenty-seventh district. It was apparent from early despatches that Lawrence Abbott and Augustus T. Gray, the two Roosevelt delegates nominated by petition to represent the Twenty-sixth district, had been defeated. The early despatches from the Thirty-third district, where Assemblyman Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of the ex-President, and William H. Merwin had been nominated by petition as the Roosevelt delegates, had also been defeated.

Recently there have been pointed statements to the effect that ex-Representative Francis X. Stinebaugh, one of the delegates from the Thirty-first district, and George Aldridge, one of the delegates from the Thirty-eighth, and George W. Aldridge, one of the delegates from the Thirty-fifth district, were not altogether stout in their advocacy of President Taft's renomination.

On the delegation is Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, and for many years an experienced diplomat at the German and Russian courts. The delegation also includes a number of the Congress district delegates it was the strong belief that a vast majority of the delegates favored the renomination of President Taft, also that the delegation advocated the most conservative platform that could be adopted by the national convention at Chicago. Here follow the names of the delegates:

1. Smith Cox
2. Philip T. Williams
3. David Towle
4. Alfred E. Vass
5. Timothy L. Woodruff
6. William Barnes, Jr.
7. William M. Calder
8. Lewis M. Swasey
9. Michael H. Blevins
10. Jacob Brenner
11. Marcus B. Campbell
12. Jacob A. Livingston
13. Reuben T. Haskell
14. George Cronwell
15. Joseph Levenson
16. Thomas Rothman, Sr.
17. Samuel S. Koenig
18. John S. Shea
19. H. W. Brown
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34. S. L. Smith
35. Francis Hendricks
36. Charles E. Aldridge
37. Seymour Lowman
38. George W. Aldridge
39. Fred S. Farley

Each Taft election captain in the Nineteenth Assembly district, prior to his coat as a badge at the primaries yesterday one of the checks given by Albert C. Phillips, president of the Progressive Republican Club, at 2650 Broadway, a Roosevelt organization, and which were returned marked "short" to Patrick Fleming, the saloon keeper who cashed them. There were thirty-one election district captains in all who wore the check badges and used them for what they were worth as an argument against the Progressives.

The checks fell into the hands of the regular organization men in this wise: Ralph R. Monroe, former financial secretary of the Progressive Republican Club, was the man who first vouched for Phillips to Fleming, according to the information given out by the regulars. When the forty-six checks with a face value of \$230.15 came back to Fleming, Monroe, it is said, sought out some of the members of the progressive organization and tried to get them to make the checks good. When they did not do this Monroe spoke to Alexander Brough, who is an organization candidate for leader in the Nineteenth Assembly district and for Congressman from the Nineteenth Congress district.

It was 3 o'clock yesterday morning when Brough was first notified of the matter. He got up and dressed and hurried over to see Fleming. Fleming finally sold Brough the checks for 75 cents on the dollar and Brough agreed to pay Fleming the remaining 25 cents if he was able to collect on the checks. The deal was put through in time so that Brough was able to distribute the checks for use yesterday. He collected them again last night and says he is going to sue Phillips on each of them.

The trouble about the checks was reported last night to have arisen first through a disagreement between Phillips and the county Roosevelt organization regarding the disbursement of money.

DUELL WANTS DIX TO ACT.

And Imputes the Ballot Confusion to the Enemy's Machinations.

Judge Duell, chairman of the Roosevelt campaign committee, made a statement last night when he dealt on the notorious confusion of the ballot, and imputed it to machine making, saying that organization men in Brooklyn and Staten Island "evidently understood" that it was coming and had typewritten ballots ready. He concluded:

Gov. Dix should be called upon to convene the Legislature in special session for the purpose of passing a Presidential primary law, so that there may be an honest expression of the wishes of the voters of the State as to whom the delegates shall support in both national conventions. In no surer way could Gov. Dix meet the wishes of the people.

FURNISS RECONCILIATION.

Salvation Lassie Said to Have Decided Again Not to Sue.

When the suit of Mrs. B. Alice Furniss for a separation from William Ponsby Furniss, brother of Grace Livingston Furniss, the author, was called for trial in the Supreme Court yesterday counsel for Mrs. Furniss asked for an adjournment until to-day, saying that overtures for a reconciliation were under way. The case was adjourned until this morning.

Mrs. Furniss had withdrawn the suit once, but following the receipt of a letter from her husband's aunt, who left a large estate, the suit was restored to the calendar. Mrs. Furniss was a Salvation Army woman and her husband was a reformer. She alleged in her complaint that she had had no success.

Leaves \$2,000 to Cardinal Farley.

The will of Anthony Lammell, who died August 29 last, leaves \$2,000 to Cardinal Farley and expresses the hope that the Cardinal will apply for the Pope's blessing for the relief of the poor. The will will go into effect on the day of the funeral, which will be held at the Leo House for German immigrants at 100 West 12th St. at 2 o'clock on Friday.

DELAYS

"Delays have dangerous ends." This holds true in everything, but never more than in connection with a building operation, where Time is of the very marrow of economy.

No Owner can afford to disregard an organization which consistently proves its ability to finish a building on contract time, despite the thousand obstacles and delays inherent in every building proposition.

THOMPSON-STARETT COMPANY

Building Construction

GAYNOR AGAIN URGES RECALL OF DECISIONS

Agrees With Roosevelt, but T. R.'s Wrong in Thinking the Process New.

IT'S ALWAYS GOING ON

And State Constitutional Convention in 1914 or Thereabouts Will Boost It Along, He Thinks.

Mayor Gaynor told the members of the Aldine Club at their dinner last night that he agreed with Col. Roosevelt, whom he called "our distinguished citizen," that certain decisions of the courts should be recalled, but he differed from the Colonel in thinking that any such idea was new. "It is as old as the hills," he said, while the diners cheered.

The dinner had for its theme law and order and the Mayor was flanked at the guest table in the club dining room by Police Commissioner Waldo and Detective William J. Burns. John Hedges was the toastmaster. He introduced Mr. Gaynor, who said:

"I do not know whether I will talk about law or order. Which do you prefer? I think I might leave to Waldo and Burns to talk about order and I will talk about law, if that suits you just as well. Maybe it will follow up a little and say something about order and law."

I noticed the last time I spoke here, bringing in to some extent the topic which I mention, one paper said that I talked in favor of the recall of the Judges, whereas the truth was I did not say so much as half a syllable on the subject of the recall of Judges. I have nothing to say on that topic. I will leave that to a distinguished individual who is making that propaganda in our midst now, although I may say it doesn't frighten me a bit.

Job Hedges will agree with me there are some Judges hereabout that might well be recalled. In fact it would be a very intelligent thing, which I did not say so much as half a syllable on the subject of the recall of Judges. I have nothing to say on that topic. I will leave that to a distinguished individual who is making that propaganda in our midst now, although I may say it doesn't frighten me a bit.

There are certain decisions of the law courts throughout this country that we must confess have created a great distrust in the minds of the people, and very great dissatisfaction with the justice system. Any one who gainsays that does it because he is entirely misinformed. More than that, let it be said at the outset that there is nothing sacred about the decisions of courts. The decisions of courts are not infrequently just like the acts of any other official body, and the just laws especially, in the community, who hold their hands up in horror when a judicial decision is criticised. Really, are not the judicial decisions of a country or the acts of public officials or the acts of government, and as they ought to be, there is no such thing under our free government as any official act being above criticism.

Now we will criticize the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and all over the land, especially when they happen to be 5 to 4. They are so much in doubt of themselves that I do not know why we should not have a little doubt about it also. I do not know how many of you doubt that a vote of 5 to 4 in a body of 9 do you? Unless you divide one of them up and give half to each side. And that has happened very often.

After discussing in detail the advantages of the laws forbidding manufacture of tobacco in tenement houses, prohibiting the making of bread in cellars underground under unsanitary conditions, the limitation of the working hours of men and the employer's liability act, all of which the Mayor had declared void, the Mayor continued:

"Our distinguished citizen says that all decisions like that ought to be recalled. So say I too. The only difference is that this distinguished citizen has invented something new in saying that. Why, it is as old as the hills. When the decisions of the courts have become obnoxious to the intelligent judgment of the community, the community passes a statute or a Constitutional amendment, or a law different. That we have always been doing. Dear me, some newspapers held their hands up in horror over this thing of recalling decisions. Why, in 1905, by a Constitutional amendment in this State, we recalled four judicial decisions of the Court of Appeals of this State."

And these other decisions I have mentioned ought to be recalled in the same way and they will be, mark my words, they will be. (Applause.) That is the recall of decisions. Orderly procedure, done from the beginning. Why, in the Constitution of this State is a provision that we have to hold a Constitutional convention to revise the Constitution every twenty years or so. And we would have the next one occurs in 1914, I think. And I think we will see some judicial decisions recalled in that new Constitution in 1914.

The Mayor said that the halting of Brandt, a man who had armed himself and entered a house at night and attacked the owner, as a hero was the means of publishing to the criminals of the world that New York offered a safe refuge for them.

Taft Thanks Barnes and Koenig.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Taft spent several hours to-night in his library receiving New York State returns. A little after midnight he called up State Chairman Barnes and Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York county committee, congratulating them upon their victory, and thanking them for their efforts in his behalf.

TAFT WINS IN INDIANA: BOLT A MERE FORMALITY

Roosevelt's Own Delegates Vote Against the Recall and Third Term.

Colony's Manager Gets Forty Men Together After the Convention to Name a Rump Delegation.

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After the convention had adjourned forty men met in a corner of the hall and in three minutes voted a slate of Roosevelt delegates, but forgot to name alternates or Presidential electors.

The only vote in the convention was over the substitution of the minority report of the committee on credentials for the majority report, which seated the Taft delegates. The minority report was tabled by a vote of 72 to 687, showing that the Taft men had a majority of 165 on the floor of the convention.

The proceedings opened with the selection of State Senator Will R. Wood, a Taft man, as temporary chairman. He spoke at some length on the glories of the Republican party, but as soon as he began to eulogize Taft and the Administration the Roosevelt delegates tried to hush him down, and for twenty minutes he stood on the stage without being able to secure order.

Every time he raised his voice the disorder was resumed, and it was not till Horace Stilwell, a Roosevelt delegate, mounted the stage and appealed to the delegates that order was restored and the convention proceeded with its work.

In respect to everything said and done, with the exception of the mention of the President, there seemed to be unanimity among the delegates. For instance, there was no dissent from the platform which denounced the initiative, referendum and recall, but when the resolutions referred to President Taft there was another attempt to hush down the chairman of the committee, who was presenting the report.

The howling was not so protracted, however, and when the platform was finally adopted many of the Roosevelt delegates voted for it.

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The report of the committee on credentials recommended seating 172 delegates who held credentials from their district chairmen of the Taft men. It also recommended the seating of seven delegates who had been selected by the Roosevelt faction.

A minority report denounced the action of the majority and asked that the 172 delegates be unseated and the Roosevelt contestants seated.

It was on a motion to table the minority report that the only ballot of the convention was taken. 722 votes being cast in favor of tabling and 687 against. The majority report was then adopted by a viva voce vote as was the platform and the selection of the delegates at large and the alternates.

Strange to say the committee on resolutions was a unit on the subject of the recall and the minority report did not ask any change in that part of it. The only objection offered was to the indorsement of President Taft. There was objection to the language used in the third term, but the minority report was silent on this point also.

While the vote adopting the platform was taken, a vote it was noticed that many of the Roosevelt supporters voted for it, thus disapproving of the recall and of the third term. The two planks on the third term and the recall are as follows:

During its existence the Republican party has always stood steadfastly for the Constitution and its amendments, and has enforced it as the best form of government for free men. We are not willing to believe the American form of government as given to us by the fathers has become a failure. We believe it will continue to be a success and to our institutions to adopt and incorporate into our present form of American government an alien method known as the initiative, referendum and recall. This we hold would weaken and imperil the strength and perpetuity of our system of representative government, with its executive, legislative and judicial departments discharging their respective duties and forming a harmonious and stable government of law administered by wise, just and experienced men.

And we earnestly warn against any proposal to undermine the stability of the courts so that if under their oaths and conscience they make decisions not in accord with a majority for the moment they can be recalled from the bench and their successors reversed at special elections for such purpose.

We hold to the belief that Washington set a good and safe precedent in limiting his official tenure to two terms. We believe in recalling his precedent his successors were wise and patriotic. The unbroken custom, during the entire life of the nation has come to have the potency of a constitutional limitation on official tenure in the Presidency of the republic.

By a century and a half the Republican party has held to that policy, and has like wise maintained that a Republican President having faithfully carried forth the precepts and policy of his party is entitled to and should have his first Administration renewed by a second term. The Republican party gave a second nomination to Lincoln, to Grant, to Harrison, to McKinley and to Roosevelt, and in the judgment of this convention the Republican party in national convention assembled should follow this wholesome rule and renominate as its candidate for the Presidency, William Howard Taft.

For two hours before the convention met Edwin M. Lee was in conference with leading Roosevelt delegates, urging them to leave the convention as soon as the majority report of the committee on credentials should be adopted and to organize another convention and select delegates to Chicago.

Many of the Roosevelt leaders objected to Lee's proposal, saying that they were not bolters nor were they in favor of splitting the party and rendering unity in the campaign impossible. Lee, who is one of the Roosevelt State managers, was not to be deterred, however, and the most aggressive of the Roosevelt leaders, refused to consider such a proposition. In a heated discussion he said to Lee:

"The Taft forces are going to get a majority in the convention and they are going to get it by precisely the same methods that we would get it by if we had our way. We would have the first vote blame them if we beat them and they blotted. We are all Republicans and when this thing is over we want to get together. I'll be damned if I'll be a Republican if anybody else expects to take my medicine, just as I will expect them to take it if I was handing it out to them. That is the kind of a Republican I am."

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Men's Belted Overcoats

for Spring—at Saks'